

## The Salt Lake Tribune.

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## Thursday, March 12, 1908.

It is a good thing that helps every-  
body in general; so hoost.

Fine weather; but don't be in a  
hurry about throwing away your gal-  
loshes.

Ever notice that if a man is look-  
ing for trouble it meets him more than  
half way?

Federal officeholders feel that they  
have "honorable mention" in "ME  
and MY people."

Salt Lake's public does not love a  
Police Captain less, but the Police  
Department more.

Physicians in Georgia have all pur-  
chased rubber stamps bearing the  
words, "Spirits frumentii."

Having now decided not to trounce  
China, it seems that Japan is accumu-  
lating several second thoughts.

We admire all of the great figures in  
history; but give us, just now, the man  
who can smash out a three-bagger.

On the west side it begins to look  
as if there is to be "water, water,  
everywhere," but not the kind to  
drink.

Contrary to the noble aspirations of  
our "Republican" insurgents, Utah  
may refuse to take upon her hands a  
whitewashed elephant.

American citizens would not have  
been so much surprised at "ME and  
MY people," had it borne the brand,  
"Made in Germany."

Jordan river may conclude to again  
go on a rampage this spring. If she  
does, however, let her have full swing,  
and don't ask her to back up.

In the event that you have any mat-  
ter to present to the President, he is  
easily approached after you have pre-  
pared yourself to be a good listener.

If you have it in your mind to op-  
pose the candidacy of Secretary Taft,  
you must bear in mind the fact that  
"ME and MY people" won't stand for it.

A paragraph in the Desert News,  
inquiring why "The Tribune howls  
for Burbidge's scalp," reads as if the  
church organ were "afraid to go home  
in the dark."

This matter of "fighting out differ-  
ences within the party lines" can be  
no other than perfectly agreeable to  
the prophets, so long as they continue  
to hold the lines.

It is to be hoped that the accumu-  
late shingle of the splendid International  
Congress of Mothers, now in  
session at Washington, will be able  
to swat as heavily as the big stick.

The reward and fate of two Mor-  
mons who truthfully and separately  
say, "I am a law-breaker," and "You  
are a law-breaker," are exemplified in  
the president of the church and his  
excommunicated victim.

Perhaps the amount of that bank  
lost is to remain at one hundred and  
six thousand dollars; out of considera-  
tion for the Sherlock Holmeses en-  
gaged on the case. Already they are  
baffled through chasing such a large  
number of cents.

Joseph F. Smith has appointed a  
Woodruff and a Cannon to the bishop-

ric of the reorganized Fourteenth ec-  
clesiastical ward. But in exposition of  
the suggested unity existing between  
these families, it is difficult to discover  
that the public needed any such  
evidence.

## ACCOMMODATIONS AMPLE.

At the conference between the rep-  
resentatives of the Grand Army Post  
and the Commercial Club's convention  
committee, the question of accommo-  
dation was made the main proposition.  
It seemed to be conceded that by the  
help of the State and of the city it  
would not be difficult to raise the nec-  
essary \$50,000 that the encampment  
managers require to guarantee the  
necessary expenses. So the proposition  
came directly and rather despondently  
upon the question of accommodation.

We do not believe that there will be  
or that there ought to, be any very  
great concern about that question. We  
think the city is competent to take care  
of all who will come. Salt Lake is  
habituated to taking care of a good  
many strangers from time to time. The  
conventions of the live stock men, of  
the wool growers, the National Con-  
vention of Elks, the semi-annual con-  
ferences, have all given the people of  
this city pretty good training in the  
way of taking care of crowds of peo-  
ple. The city will have another test  
of this matter when the commercial  
travelers meet here in June; and we  
do not doubt but that the large at-  
tendance which is expected will be  
well taken care of and will be well  
pleased with the hospitalities of this  
city.

We agree with those who hold that  
the Grand Army attracts an unusually  
large number of people not of its mem-  
bership; and, also, with those who hold  
that the Grand Army itself habitually  
turns out a membership attendance far  
in excess of the ordinary encampments.  
At the same time, it must be remembered  
that the train accommodation is limited,  
and that while the railroads can prob-  
ably move in from East and West a  
considerable number of special  
trains, we do not believe that they  
can move in enough to swamp the ac-  
commodations of this city. When the  
Grand Army encampment was held in  
San Francisco a number of years ago,  
nearly all of the membership attend-  
ing that encampment passed through  
this city. There were large numbers,  
they were enthusiastic, they were  
splendid fellows, but they could all  
have been accommodated here without  
much difficulty. We note in the ac-  
counts of these encampments, year after  
year, that the membership is less-  
ening, and that the old veterans are  
getting more and more feeble. We reek-  
on then, from the reasonable standpoint  
that no such enormous number is to be  
expected at an encampment held in  
Salt Lake City as some are disposed to  
reckon, and as is seen in encamp-  
ments held in the populous East. But  
even if there were an attendance of  
twelve to fifteen thousand (and we  
do not expect more than half of these  
numbers), this city could well take  
care of them without much difficulty.

The men of the Grand Army are good  
citizens; they will be honored guests  
in every household. There will be no  
need of the least reluctance in opening  
the doors of every dwelling to these  
men, and admitting as many as could  
possibly be accommodated in every  
home. With this feeling impressed  
upon the citizens of Salt Lake, as it  
could easily be impressed, we think  
that the people here would rise to the  
occasion, and would take care of these  
Grand Army men in a way that would  
be eminently satisfactory to the vis-  
itors and a source of pride and satis-  
faction to those who entertain them.  
It is well enough, of course, to make  
all proper preparations and to reckon  
on the utmost possible attendance, pre-  
paring so as to receive and take care  
of all who come. But we do not be-  
lieve that the question of entertaining  
the veterans and their friends need be  
one of any very great worry to the  
Grand Army representatives or to the  
convention committee of the Club, even  
should the veterans come in the larger  
numbers estimated. We are sure that  
every one will be glad to make as many  
of the old visitors welcome in their  
homes as those homes could possibly  
find room for, and with this done the  
question of accommodation is solved at  
once.

## AN OLD LIE REVAMPED.

The News last night took occasion  
editorially to retell the old story of the  
violence at Cane Creek, Tennessee, per-  
petrated upon certain Mormon elders at  
that place whereby two of the elders  
lost their lives. And the News, true  
to its traditions of falsehood and per-  
sistent malignity, claims that it was  
proved that the killing of those elders  
"was the result of an anti-Mormon con-  
spiracy in Utah, led by politicians,"  
and directly incited by the publication  
in The Tribune of "A Red Hot Ad-  
dress," which was furnished to us by  
a correspondent who claimed it to be  
genuine. Now, we say again, as we  
have said repeatedly in the past, that  
The Tribune was imposed upon by its  
correspondent in the publication of that  
"Red Hot Address." At the same  
time, we deny emphatically that there  
was any connection between that pub-  
lication and the massacre in Tennessee.  
There is not the slightest evidence that  
anybody in Tennessee had ever seen or  
heard of that publication. There is  
not the slightest evidence that there  
was any "anti-Mormon conspiracy in  
Utah," or that anything or anybody  
here had the slightest connection with  
that Cane Creek disturbance. The re-  
peated assertions of the News that  
these things are true have never been  
accompanied by the least particle of  
proof of those assertions. As a mat-

ter of fact, the assertion was born in  
malignancy and falsehood, as the News  
very well knows. It was an after-  
thought which had nothing to do what-  
ever with those massacres, that  
brought in the "conspiracy" and the  
publication referred to. There has  
never been the slightest evidence fur-  
nished by the News in support of its  
assertions in this matter. That is con-  
clusive that no such proof exists. If  
it did it would have been presented  
long ago. If any such proof is sub-  
mitted now, it is proof manufactured  
for the occasion, and not worthy of the  
least credence.

## SUTHERLAND AGAINST SMOOT.

It is stated in The Tribune's special  
from Washington yesterday morning  
that Sutherland has made an open  
announcement that he will not sup-  
port Apostle Smoot for re-election to  
the Senate. This is more interesting  
than important. As between Suther-  
land and Smoot it is of no particular  
importance whether Sutherland sup-  
ports Smoot or not; but it is of the  
utmost importance whether Smoot sup-  
ports Sutherland or not. Smoot can  
get along very well without Suther-  
land. But how in the world could  
Sutherland get along without Smoot?

We do not believe that Sutherland,  
in making his announcement, quite  
sensed the fact that the support that  
he relied on in Utah is already beaten.  
The "insurgents," so-called, against  
Smootism, "within the party," were  
not able to make up a committee even  
among themselves without giving the  
Smoot men, or men that can be  
made to support the Smoot interest,  
the majority in their committee. This,  
of course, is a plain confession of de-  
feat to begin with, because if they are  
not able to make up a committee  
of fifteen among themselves that will  
be entirely of their way of thinking,  
but will have to give up the majority  
of that committee, which is supposed  
to be their own, to the Smootites, what  
chance have they for winning in the  
State convention?

It was a surprise to have Sutherland  
come out openly and publicly against  
Smoot. It would be a still greater  
surprise if he holds that position dur-  
ing the present year. We look, in fact,  
to see a disclaimer from Sutherland  
and a hurried retreat from the ad-  
vanced position in which this dispatch  
places him. Sutherland "within the  
party" has neither standing nor  
strength. Smoot has it all, or so near  
all that it makes the Sutherland opo-  
sition a negligible quantity; and so  
we expect Sutherland to scurry for  
shelter as soon as he finds out the real  
situation at home.

## THE CASE OF BELL.

We notice that County Attorney  
Willard Hanson waves aside the query  
as to what he is to do about Bell with  
the airy evasion that he can't tell now,  
that he is too busy with the Sullivan  
case. But there has been a good deal  
of time since the acquittal of Sheets  
and before the Sullivan case came up,  
for Mr. Hanson to have determined  
what he intended to do about  
Bell. The general understanding is  
that he has promised immunity to  
Bell, that Bell will be re-  
leased or allowed to go, as Parrent  
was, and that, although the county  
officials have had both Parrent and  
Bell in their custody, feeding and  
clothing them at the public expense for  
months, and although these men were  
notorious, self-confessed crooks and  
criminals, there is not the least dis-  
position on the part of the county au-  
thorities to proceed against either  
of them. The official use of these  
men was utterly disreputable. In the  
case of Bell it was a diabolical,  
scandalous imposition upon the court,  
that might well have met with the  
severest punishment. Bell did not  
know about the case in the way that  
the county officials wanted him to  
testify with regard to it, so that Bell  
could make up his story, have it agree  
with Parrent's, strengthening the  
testimony wherever he could do so by  
perjury or otherwise, and tell a com-  
peter and better story than Parrent  
was able to tell. It is indeed singular  
that in view of the fact that this  
subornation of perjury was brought  
to the attention of the court, no  
notice was taken of the scandalous  
trick, and the guilty participants in it  
were allowed to get away with their  
rascality without punishment or in  
any way being called to account.

District Attorney Frederick C. Loof-  
bourne claims that he does not know  
what is going to be done with Bell;  
that the matter rests with the County  
Attorney entirely; that no charge has  
ever been made against Bell, and until  
this has been done he will be in no  
condition to deal with the case. That  
lays bare one of the scandals of  
the whole transaction. Although Par-  
rent and Bell were clearly criminally  
concerned in the case, according to  
their own statements of it, nothing has  
ever been done by way of punishing  
them for the robberies and other  
criminal actions they confessed to hav-  
ing committed in that and other mat-  
ters. The District Attorney says  
that he cannot recall to mind any  
statute which makes a felony of the  
acts which Bell admits committing.  
We take the liberty, therefore, of call-  
ing to the attention section 4075 of  
the Revised Statutes of Utah, where,  
after defining the principals in the  
commission of crime, whether felony  
or misdemeanor, the law says: "All  
persons, who, after full knowledge that  
a felony has been committed, conceal  
it from the magistrate, or harbor or  
protect the person charged therewith,  
or convicted thereof, are accessories." And  
the next section provides for the  
punishment of the accessory when

not otherwise defined clearly. Both  
Parrent and Bell were accessories to  
the crime. Bell, according to his story,  
saw the money taken from the Me-  
Whirters, he himself impersonated an  
officer, which is a felony; he knew  
of the crime and concealed it; he par-  
ticipated in the robbery, and saw  
the division of the money, as he tells  
it. In every particular his case meets  
the language of the statute as an ac-  
cessory.

His statement as to what he himself  
did marks him in some particulars as  
a principal in the crime. It is ex-  
tremely curious, therefore, in view of  
these facts, that District Attorney  
Loofbourne does not recall any statute  
under which Bell can be punished.  
Evidently we need a new District At-  
torney here who will know something  
about the law, and will be unwilling  
to enter into collusion with the County  
Attorney, or any other official for the  
protection of criminals and the use of  
accessories as witnesses in actual  
subornation of perjury and under  
guarantee of protection, not only as to  
the crimes of which they confess them-  
selves to be guilty, but for immunity  
in the perjury which they are asked  
by the officials who are using them, to  
commit.

The attitude of these officials toward  
their tools in this matter affords a  
putrid, disgusting tale to the monstrous  
body of trifling, subornation of  
perjury, insult, and abuse of their po-  
sitions and of the courts, that these  
officials have shown to the public for  
now about eighteen months. It is a  
public scandal altogether, and the peo-  
ple will be asked at the election of  
next November to pass their judgment  
upon it.

## ORCHARD'S PLEA OF GUILTY.

The plea of guilty entered by Harry  
Orchard at Caldwell on Tuesday must  
be considered as sealing his assevera-  
tion of the truth of his confession with  
the offer of his own blood. No higher  
proof can be possibly given of his own  
steadfastness in adhering to his story  
than this plea of guilty which he  
makes to the court. In any way  
that Orchard may be looked upon, he  
is a misguided man, and of probably  
unbalanced mind. If he was guilty  
of participation in the monstrous  
crimes and atrocities which he con-  
fessed participation in, then he is a  
fiend incarnate, an inhuman monster.  
If he was not a participant in those  
crimes, then he has an imagination be-  
yond compare and a genius for self-  
sacrifice of which few human beings

have ever given evidence of possession.  
The ugly fact in all of this story  
of Orchard's confession is that the  
crimes and atrocities that he described  
as taking part in were, in fact, com-  
mitted. It is incredible, however, that  
any one person could have been en-  
gaged in all of them. But here is  
probably where Orchard's hallucina-  
tion comes in. It was, of course,  
impossible to convict Haywood on  
Orchard's testimony, even supposing  
Haywood had been guilty, which, of  
course, is not supposable in view of  
the verdict of acquittal rendered in  
his behalf.

It is not an unprecedented thing that  
men, under the influence of halluci-  
nation, may confess to crimes and  
atrocities of which it is impossible that  
they should have been guilty. In-  
stances very many might be cited  
in support of this proposition. Very  
likely in after times this sweeping and  
revolting confession of Orchard's will  
be cited as another case in support of  
the proposition that men's minds mis-  
lead them into impossible confessions.  
The sincerity of these confessions is  
in no wise diminished by their impos-  
sibility. And so in Orchard's case  
he appears to be absolutely sincere  
in telling his story. But that this story  
is to be believed implicitly is out of  
the question. We are sorry for  
Orchard, and it is easy to be seen that  
the prosecution made a very serious  
mistake in resting such a specta-  
cular trial upon the unsupported testi-  
mony of a man who it is now reason-  
able to believe was all through acting  
and talking under the influence of a  
hallucination. It is probable that  
Orchard's confession, coupled with the  
use that the State made of him as a  
witness, may secure his immunity from  
the death sentence. But he cannot  
reasonably escape a life sentence, and  
that will no doubt be the result of his  
arraignment and confession.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" STATE CALL.

The church political activity which  
grotesquely claims the name of "Dem-  
ocratic" must be planning for a mass  
State convention. It allows 202 de-  
legates to that convention from this  
county; 93 from Utah county; 69 from  
Weber; 61 from Cache, and so on until  
the number swells to the grand total  
of 747. In view of the drafts made  
by the church leaders upon the "Dem-  
ocratic" party for use in their "Re-  
publican" campaigns, it would seem  
that the membership apportioned to  
this so-called Democratic State con-  
vention is altogether excessive. We

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

## WHY?

Several men in town wear Gardner Clothes who  
for many years had their clothes made at a tailor  
shop.

Were we to mention their names you would re-  
cognize them at once.

Our clothing salesmen will give you some inter-  
esting pointers if you care to call.



doubt if so many could be had to at-  
tend any mass State convention, to say  
nothing of a delegate convention. We  
shall expect to see from large numbers  
of the counties, and probably from  
Salt Lake itself, gentlemen there who  
are acting as proxies, and to see the  
rule adopted that "the delegates pres-  
ent shall be empowered to cast the full  
vote apportioned to their counties." That  
will make the vote all right even  
if not more than a tithe of the full  
delegations attend. But the dependence  
upon church help is naively confessed  
by the church Democratic organ where  
it says that the date of this conven-  
tion was fixed with reference to the  
date of the State convention of the  
young people's societies of the Mormon  
church.

The State committee, at its session  
whereat this call was formulated, did  
not follow the example of other Dem-  
ocratic State committees in declaring  
for a favorite son. There was, how-  
ever, a little struggle in the commit-  
tee which, of course, could end only in  
one way: The church defeated Judge  
Powers for the Democratic National  
committeeman in the Democratic con-  
vention of four years ago, and now the  
committee, true to its traditions and  
faithful to its orders, attended strictly  
to the "counsel" that none but a good  
saint should be allowed to be the com-  
mitteeman. The struggle of a Gentile  
of this city for that position was al-

lowed to gather just enough strength  
to make it appear that it had been a  
fight, when in fact the whole matter  
had been assured from the beginning.  
As to the "favorite son" business, no  
doubt Bryan is the man who will be  
approved by the Utah delegation. This  
because of Bryan's spectacular run in  
this State in 1896 and his strong run  
also in 1900. As against Roosevelt, of  
course, Bryan could not do much in  
this State, but as against Taft his  
chances would be very good for an even  
break. But Utah has to be in line in  
a way with the National party, and  
therefore the fake "Democrats" had  
to act. But the real Democrats of this  
State are to be heard from later, and  
they will be heard from in no uncer-  
tain tones.

A WARNING.

To feel tired after exertion is one  
thing; to feel tired before is another.  
Don't say the latter is laziness—it  
isn't; but it's a sign that the system  
lacks vitality, is running down, and  
needs the tonic effect of Hood's Sars-  
aparilla.

It's a warning, too—and sufferers  
should begin taking Hood's at once.  
Buy a bottle today.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

New York, March 9, 1908.

## To Policyholders and Agents:

The total assets of the Society on December 31, 1907, taking the market quotations of that date for stocks and bonds, amounted to \$432,647,706.30. The liabilities (including policy reserves) were \$379,372,284.59, showing a surplus of \$53,275,421.71. The assets, taking the amortized book value of bonds, showed a valuation of \$453,928,775.06, with a surplus on this basis of \$74,556,490.47. Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, who have continuously had charge of the auditing of the Society's accounts during the year 1907, certify that this valuation of assets correctly sets forth the true financial condition of the Society as of December 31, 1907. A copy of their certificate which shows the financial strength of the Society will be mailed upon request to any one interested.

The payments to policyholders during 1907 amounted to \$45,305,831.30. Of this amount \$18,992,079.87 was paid in death benefits. 97% of all death claims in the United States and Canada were paid within one day after proofs of death were received by the Society, a record unparalleled by any other life insurance company in the world.

\$7,508,776.14 was paid in dividends to policyholders. The amount set aside to be paid in dividends to policyholders entitled thereto under their contracts during 1908 is \$8,523,342.80. \$18,804,975.29 was paid to policyholders in matured Endowments, Annuities, Surrender Values and other benefits.

Over and above these direct payments to policyholders the Society on December 31, 1907, had \$49,615,393.06 outstanding in loans to policyholders on the sole security of their Equitable policies as collateral, an increase for the year of \$14,261,097.94.

The new loans made during 1907 on first-class real estate mortgages, all well within the limit of safety, amounted to \$10,245,000, which was placed at an average rate of 5.17%. This rate of interest showed a most substantial gain as compared with an average rate on new loans of 4.93% in 1906, 4.55% in 1905 and 4.53% in 1904. The total outstanding loans on mortgages as of December 31, 1907, amounted to \$95,008,970 and yielded 4.53% average rate during 1907 as against 4.47% in 1906, 4.32% in 1905, 4.32% in 1904.

On securities in which the Society may legally invest there was loaned \$11,412,000 during 1907, always with an ample margin of collateral, at an average interest rate of 5.44%.

The earnings of the Society from interest and rents was \$1,151,064.27 greater in 1907 than in 1906. The average rate of interest realized during 1907 amounted to 4.39% as against 4.26% in 1906, 4.03% in 1905, 3.90% in 1904.

The Directors and Officers of the Society are co-operating with singleness of purpose to advance the best interests of the policyholders. The Society is complying with the spirit as well as with the letter of the new insurance laws of the State of New York.

Existing financial and commercial conditions make life insurance absolutely necessary to many men at the present time, the great prosperity and inflation of the past ten years having made them careless of the indispensable service which it performs. That the insuring public recognizes these conditions as well as appreciates the effort of The Equitable Life Assurance Society to satisfy its present policyholders and to appeal to people wanting life insurance, is proved by the fact that the Society's new business for January, 1908, showed an increase of 44%, and for February, 1908, an increase of 50%, over the corresponding months of 1907.

*Paul H. North*  
President.